



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/775
1 July 1994
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH AND SPANISH

Argentina, Czech Republic, France, New Zealand, the
Russian Federation, Spain, the United Kingdom of
Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United
States of America: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Reaffirming all its previous resolutions on the situation in Rwanda,

Reaffirming, in particular, resolutions 918 (1994) and 925 (1994), which expanded the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR), and stressing in this connection the need for early deployment of the expanded UNAMIR to enable it to carry out its mandate,

Recalling the statement by the President of the Security Council of 30 April 1994 (S/PRST/1994/21) in which the Security Council, inter alia, condemned all breaches of international humanitarian law in Rwanda, particularly those perpetrated against the civilian population, and recalled that persons who instigate or participate in such acts are individually responsible,

Recalling also the requests it addressed to the Secretary-General in the statement by the President of the Security Council of 30 April 1994 and in resolution 918 (1994), concerning the investigation of serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in Rwanda during the conflict,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 31 May 1994 (S/1994/640), in which he noted that massacres and killings have continued in a systematic manner throughout Rwanda and also noted that only a proper investigation can establish the facts in order to enable the determination of responsibility,

Welcoming the visit to Rwanda and to the region by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and noting the appointment, pursuant to resolution S-3/1 of 25 May 1994 adopted by the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, of a Special Rapporteur for Rwanda,

Expressing once again its grave concern at the continuing reports indicating that systematic, widespread and flagrant violations of international humanitarian law, including acts of genocide, have been committed in Rwanda,

Recalling that all persons who commit or authorize the commission of serious violations of international humanitarian law are individually responsible for those violations and should be brought to justice,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to establish, as a matter of urgency, an impartial Commission of Experts to examine and analyse information submitted pursuant to the present resolution, together with such further information as the Commission of Experts may obtain through its own investigations or the efforts of other persons or bodies, including the information made available by the Special Rapporteur for Rwanda, with a view to providing the Secretary-General with its conclusions on the evidence of grave violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of Rwanda, including the evidence of possible acts of genocide;

2. Calls upon States and, as appropriate, international humanitarian organizations to collate substantiated information in their possession or submitted to them relating to grave violations of international humanitarian law, including breaches of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, committed in Rwanda during the conflict, and requests States, relevant United Nations bodies, and relevant organizations to make this information available within thirty days of the adoption of the present resolution and as appropriate thereafter, and to provide appropriate assistance to the Commission of Experts referred to in paragraph 1;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council on the establishment of the Commission of Experts, and further requests the Secretary-General, within four months from the establishment of the Commission of Experts, to report to the Council, on the conclusions of the Commission and to take account of these conclusions in any recommendations for further appropriate steps;

4. Also requests the Secretary-General and as appropriate the High Commissioner for Human Rights through the Secretary-General to make the information submitted to the Special Rapporteur for Rwanda available to the Commission of Experts and to facilitate adequate coordination and cooperation between the work of the Commission of Experts and the Special Rapporteur in the performance of their respective tasks;

5. Urges all concerned fully to cooperate with the Commission of Experts in the accomplishment of its mandate, including responding positively to requests from the Commission for assistance and access in pursuing investigations;

6. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/776
30 June 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Argentina, Canada, France, the United States of America
and Venezuela: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 841 (1993) of 16 June 1993, 861 (1993) of 27 August 1993, 862 (1993) of 31 August 1993, 867 (1993) of 23 September 1993, 873 (1993) of 13 October 1993, 875 (1993) of 16 October 1993, 905 (1994) of 23 March 1994 and 917 (1994) of 6 May 1994,

Deeply concerned by the continued obstruction to the dispatch of the United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH), pursuant to resolution 867 (1993), and the failure of the Armed Forces of Haiti to carry out their responsibilities to allow the mission to begin its work,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General of 20 June 1994 (S/1994/742) and 28 June 1994 (S/1994/765),

Noting resolution MRE/RES.6/94, adopted unanimously by the ad hoc meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Organization of American States on 9 June 1994, which, inter alia, calls for a strengthening of the mandate of the United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH),

Recalling the terms of the Governors Island Agreement (S/26063) and the related Pact of New York (S/26297),

Recalling also the Statement of Conclusions of the Friends of the Secretary-General on Haiti of 3 June 1994 (S/1994/686),

Welcoming the measures taken by Member States at the national level aimed at further strengthening the impact of sanctions,

Noting the importance of the rapid dispatch of UNMIH as soon as conditions permit,

Condemning the recent escalation of violations of international humanitarian law and the naming of the so-called "de facto III government",

Deeply concerned by the deteriorating humanitarian situation in Haiti, and stressing the need for increased assistance from the international community to meet the humanitarian needs of the Haitian people,

Noting with concern that the situation in Haiti continues to constitute a threat to peace and security in the region,

1. Decides to extend the present mandate of UNMIH until 31 July 1994;
2. Strongly deplores the refusal of the military authorities to implement the Governors Island Agreement;
3. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council as soon as possible, but no later than 15 July 1994, with specific recommendations on the strength, composition, cost and duration of UNMIH, appropriate to its expansion and deployment, as recommended by the Secretary-General, after the departure of the senior Haitian military leadership as called for in resolution 917 (1994); such recommendations should include, inter alia, means by which UNMIH could, in due course, assist the democratic Government of Haiti in fulfilling its responsibility to provide security for the international presence, senior Haitian government officials and key installations, and in assisting Haitian authorities to assure public order and in the holding of legislative elections to be called by the legitimate constitutional authorities;
4. Authorizes the Secretary-General to identify personnel, plan and make prior arrangements to enable the Security Council to authorize the rapid deployment of UNMIH, once the Secretary-General reports to the Council and the proper environment for such a deployment has been created;
5. Invites Member States to prepare to provide promptly the troops, police, civilian personnel, equipment and logistical support required for the appropriate configuration of UNMIH;
6. Decides to keep the situation in Haiti under constant review, and expresses its readiness to consider promptly any recommendations for a future UNMIH that the Secretary-General, as requested, may make concerning the deployment of UNMIH in the light of developments;
7. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/777
30 June 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

STAND-BY ARRANGEMENTS FOR PEACE-KEEPING

Report of the Secretary-General

1. This report is submitted in pursuance of the Security Council's request that I report to it by 30 June 1994 on the progress made on stand-by arrangements with Member States concerning their possible contribution to United Nations peace-keeping operations (S/PRST/1994/22).
2. As previously reported (A/47/965-S/25944, para. 29 and A/48/403-S/26450, paras. 14-17), the purpose of stand-by arrangements is to have a precise understanding of the forces and other capabilities a Member State will have available at an agreed state of readiness, should it agree to contribute to a peace-keeping operation.
3. Such capabilities may be military formations, civilian police, specialized personnel (civilian and military), services, specialized equipment and other capabilities. When the need arises, they will be requested by the Secretary-General and, provided the Member State agrees, they will be rapidly deployed to set up a new peace-keeping operation or to reinforce an existing one. Units and personnel are meant to be replaced in the field after a limited period of service so that they may return to being available on stand-by in their home country. While serving the United Nations, they will have the same status and will be covered by the same administrative and financial arrangements as other units and personnel contributed to a peace-keeping operation.
4. Troops provided under the stand-by arrangements are expected to be fully operational, including the normal equipment necessary for them to function.
5. To ensure its effectiveness, the system of stand-by arrangements requires detailed information about the numbers, volume and size of the units or other capabilities involved. The Secretariat will maintain a comprehensive database of these details for proper planning, especially with regard to transport and possible procurement requirements.
6. So far, 21 Member States have confirmed their willingness to provide stand-by resources totalling some 30,000 personnel which could, in principle, be called upon. Those Member States are: Argentina, Bulgaria, Canada, Chad, the

Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, Guatemala, Hungary, Jordan, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Senegal, Spain, Sri Lanka, Syria, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay. The composition of the resources they have offered is shown in annexes I and II. The Secretariat is in touch with the Governments concerned about the technical details of their offers.

7. The commitments made so far do not yet cover adequately the spectrum of resources required to mount and execute future peace-keeping operations. Deficiencies still exist in the areas of communications, multi-role logistics, health services, supply, engineers and transport.

8. In addition to the above firm commitments, additional commitments are expected from 27 other Member States, of which 10 are in the process of finalizing their official offers. Altogether, this could raise commitments from about 30,000 to about 70,000 personnel.

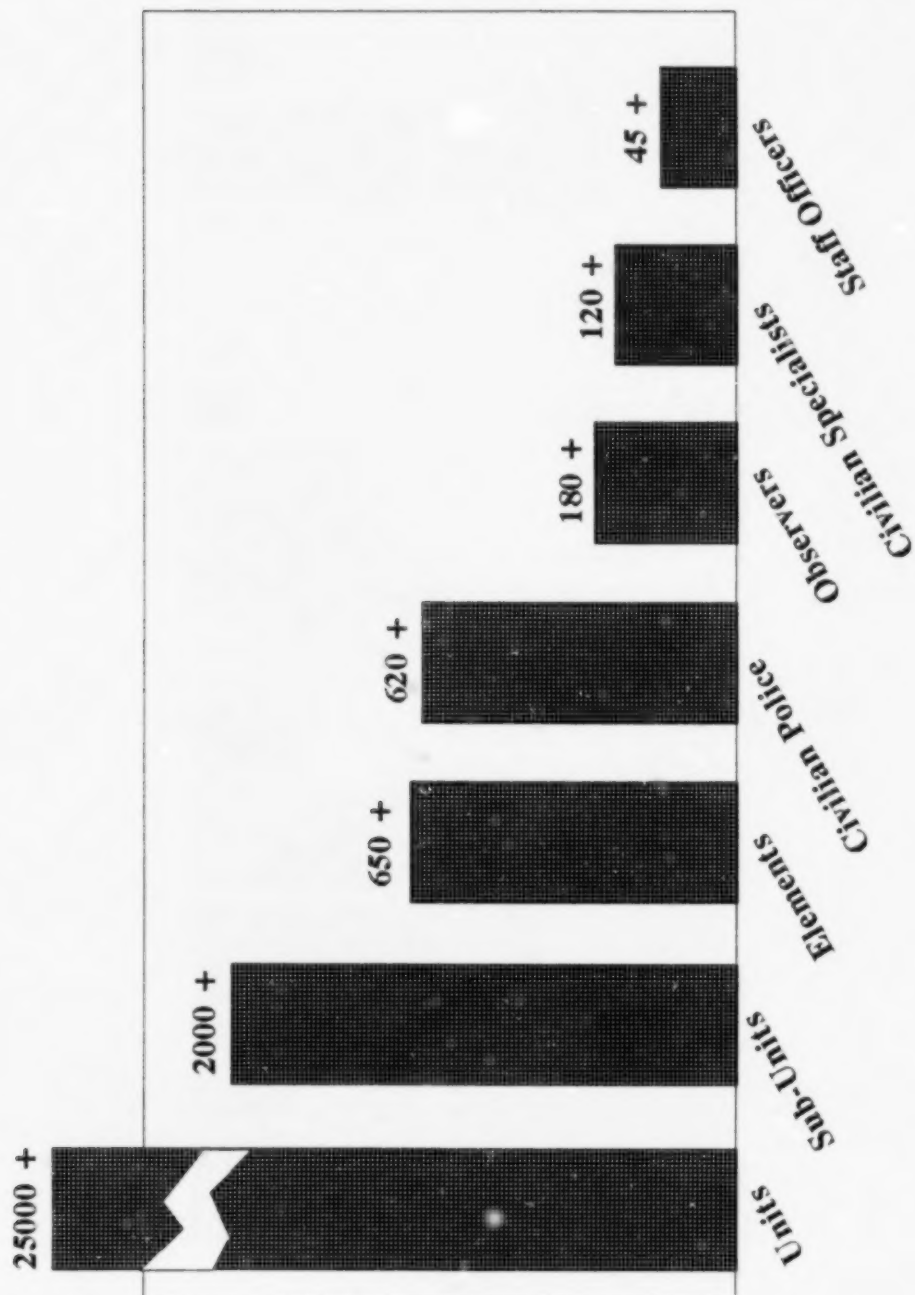
9. The system of stand-by arrangements has the potential of providing the United Nations with the capacity to deploy needed resources rapidly to new or ongoing peace-keeping operations. This will depend, however, on the necessary commitments being made by Member States. I therefore urge those Member States which are not already doing so to participate in the system and to help make it an effective tool of the Organization in its continuing effort to improve its capacity for keeping the peace.

Annex I

United Nations Stand-by Arrangements

Stand-by personnel distribution

(Approximately 30,000)



Annex II

United Nations Stand-by Arrangements

Number of units/sub-units/elements by function as of 30 June 1994

